THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for con-gregation, will be published every Saturday morating at the coning prices: For one copy, 25 per autumn; three copies for 85, ten for 18; ten copies for 815; twenty copies, sent to one add-constructions may commence at any time.

## TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

TROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS

Two through t aims are now run any, except sunary prior wan-ington for the West, as follows:
List. Mail train starts at 7.45, a. m., (Sunday excepted.) connect-ing closely at Wachington Junction, for the West.
21. The Cincinnati St. Louis, and Chicago Express Connexion leaves Washington at 3.30, p. m., reaching Cincinnati at 8, p. m., next day, and connecting directly with express train for Louisville, Cairo, and the Southwest, and for St. Louis, Kannas, &c. Time from Washington to Cheinnati 28 hours, or to St. Louis only 44 hours.
To view the grand mountain scenery of the road in daylight take

FOR BALTIMORE AND THE EAST:

Leave Washington for Baltimore at 6.16 and 7.45, a. m., and 3.30 and 4.43, p. m. On Sanday at 3.30, p. m., only.
Leave Baltimore at 4.30 and 9.30, a. m., and 3.30 and 5.30, p. m.
Die Sanday at 4.30, a. m., only.
The 7.45 and 4.45 trains only will stop at way atations and for Aunapolic connections.
The 7.45, a. m., and 3.30, p. m., are the chief connecting trains for the West, and the 3.15, 7.45, and 3.30 trains for the East.
For further information inquire at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Taket Ohio, of THOS, H. PARSONS, Agent, Washington.
W. P. SMITH,
Oct 3
Master of Trainportation, Italiamore.

GREAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

RAILROAD.

Rem WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Lonisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the great Southwestern Railroad Office, corner of Founsylvania avenue and Sixth street, Washington, on beard of the Steam Ferry Boat George Fage, or at the Uffice of the Grange and Alexandria Railroad, at Alexandria.

To Rehmond, Danville, Lyuchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Dalton, Allanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, Huntwrille, Grand Junction, Membronery, and Naw Gelsans.

Alianta, Chattanooga, Nashville, Huntsville, Grand June
ton, Memphis, Monigouery, and New Orienus.
By a Direct Route and Continuous Railway Comnexions to Memphis,
Affording greater Expedition and Comfort, and being over 200 miles
shorter than by any other route.
The steam forty beat George Page leaves the foot of Seventh street
at 6% o'clock, a. m. for Alexandria, where passengers take the cars for
Rehmond, Charlottesville, Staumton. White Ossengers take the cars for

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer

RICHARD WALLACH, President.

aking cottain connexions to kerhencesburg, Richnerd, and Principhurg, Virginia; Weldon and Wildington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Augusta, Ga.; Montgomest 400 Mores, als., direct to New Origans and all southern cities

FOR THE SOUTHWEST TO

and New Orleans.

For through tickets and further information of the route, inquire at the southern ticket office, No. 372 Pennsylvania avenue, one door east of Browns' Hotel, or on board the boats, foot of 6th street.

GEO. E. MATTINLY,
Ticket Agent.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warcrooms were necessary to exhibit all heir stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray street, oposite the Gty Hall. This enlargement of warchouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will cuable the subscriber to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of the and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry.

ALSO-

Wil keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors, and bank vanilts. Half's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors; Jones's patent permutation bank lock; and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

onea's patent permusassa, without key.

S. C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st., New York. F. COYLE & CO., Agents Washington, D. C. B. W. KNOWLES, Agent Richmond, Virginia.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK, SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercantile credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

May 28-dines

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH Century, Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative.
Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: Relew we publish a letter to
hr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must
have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates
are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums nor useless
pullery from the press:

Paor. O. J. Wood & Co.: Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was ladiced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were gift as ame character. Some three months since I procured a buttle of your Hair Restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and helices more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife, at the age of fifty-two, has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whosever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a clitzed of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself.

I am, truly, yours,

I am, truly, Jan. 23, 1858. RATH, (Me.,) Jan. 20, 1856.

Notice for restoring certain Lands to market in the State of Alabama.

A. C. RAYMOND,

BALTIMONS, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Puor. Woon: Dear sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best perion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fover in New Orleans, in 1884, I was induced to make a frial of your preparation, and found it to saswor as the very thing needled. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the affitted such a treasure.

The undersigned, J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pasier of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Massachusetts. Its is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved.

WM. DYER. NOTICE is hereby given that the land office at Riba, in the State of Alabams, will, and after the 20th day of December next, be open to the cale at private entry and location of all vacant public lands cunbraced in the following townships, which were subject to entry and location prior to withdrawal, being lands which had been withdrawan as probably falling within the prescribed limits of selection of the ratiroad grant to Alabama, by set of Congress, approved, March 3, 1857, but since ascertained not to be within and limits, viz:

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858. Proc. Wood: Dear sir: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative I gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in recent indummation, dancium, and a constant tendency to itsiding with which I have been troubled from childhood, and has also re been my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color, was used no other article with anything like the ranne pleasure or an

Yours, truly,

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, median, and small; the small bolds half a pint, and retails for one dole as per bottle; the medium bolds at least twenty per cent more in propertion than the small, retails for two dollars a bottle; the large bottle, the truly of a quart, forty per cent, more in proportion, and retails for #3 a bottle.

WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 512 Broadway, New York, (in the New York Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street,

and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

The Washington Union.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1858. VOL. XIV. NO. 180.

STEAM MACHINERY FOR SCREW PRO-PELLER SLOOP-OF-WAR AT THE UNI-TED STATES NAVY-YARD GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

The terms of psymenawill be that, when one half of the materials and laker provided for in the contract shall have been completed to the satisfaction of the department, there will be made a payment of ½ part of the whole amount of the contract. When the whole shall have been completed and ready for erection in the ship a further payment of 1-6 will be made; and when a satisfactory trial of seven consecutive days shall have been made, then a further payment of 1-6; and when the ship a half have performed satisfactorily at sea for a period of three months, the remaining sum shall be paid. The repairs necessary during this period from defective workmanship or materials will be at the expense of the contractor.

It is to be understood that if the weight and other conditions specified in the contract be not complied with, the department is to be at liberty to reject the whole machinery, the contractor to be at the expense of taking it out of the ship and to refund whatever amount of the contract price may have been paid.

FORM OF A GUARANTEE.

North of the base line and east of the St. Stephens meridian.

Township 7, of ranges 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30.
Township 8, of ranges 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30.
Township 9, of range 24.
Township 9, of range 24.
Given under my hand, at the General Land Office, at the city of
Nashington, October 20, 1858.
THOS. A. HENDRINGS

[Intel&Star] THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,

PROPOSALS FOR SHAFTS.

ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

Navy Department, October 27, 1858.

FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS. The dispute between France and Portugal has abruptly

courts of law, to the faith of treaties, to the obvious justice of her own cause, and to the arbitration of any neutral power whom France might wish to choose, the cabinet of Lisbon has succumbed to the menace of instant violence addressed to her by a power with whom it would be utterly fruitless for her to contend. Never was the voice of truth and justice more arrogantly overpowered by a mere superiority of physical force; never, were the rights of a brave and independent nation more recklessly trampled upon; never was the understanding upon which the affairs of Europe since the peace of 1815 have been conducted more entirely cast to the winds. For Portugal anothing is left but to fold her arms and record her protest against the violence to which she has been forced to submit; for Europe there remains a precedent fraught with danger. The forcible rescue of the French alaver—for such it is now clearly proved to be—from the hands of the Portuguese authorities is one of those events which are sure, sooner or later, to exercise an important influence on the actions and feelings of mankind. It is the germ, we fear, of much evil, and therefore, before we part with it, before it is effaced for a time by the torrent of events that is rushing past us, we must briefly recapitulate its details in order to bequeath to our readers a courts of law, to the faith of treaties, to the obvious jus-fice of her own cause, and to the arbitration of any neu-tral power whom France might wish to choose, the cab-inet of Lisbon has succumbed to the menace of instant violence addressed to her by a power with whom it would be utterly fruitless for her to contend. Never was the voice of truth and justice more arrogantly overpowered by a more superiority of physical force; never were the

mission to carry negro emigrants to the island of Reunion from the Portuguese colony of Mozambique. The part of the coast of Mozambique from which the emigration was agreement, with a hundred and ten negroes on board. It appears by the testimony of the agent of the French government, Nicholas Correl, that thirteen of these negroes came on board voluntarily, with their hands tied behind their backs by their own permission. With re-spect to these, the same agent admits that the agreement had not been complied with, and that it was his intention to report this violation of his duty on the part of the captain as soon as he arrived at Reunion. The ves-sel was provided with false decks and other accessories sel was provided with false decks and other accessories used by slavers. The ship was condemned as lawful prize by the court at Mozambique, and an appeal was lodged from that decision to the court of supreme jurisdiction at Lisbon. It is almost impossible to imagine a clearer case. The only point, indeed, on which it is understood that France relies is the presence of an accredited agent on board the ship, which, it is contended, afforded an irresistible presumption that no act of slaving was committed. But what becomes of that irresistible presumption when that agent himself is the witness who proves the act of slavetrading, and represents the misconduct of the captain to have been so gross that it was his justice at Lisbon, and to take no step until an adverse de-cision had been rendered, and to consider itself bound by that decision unless it was clearly contrary to reason and antural justice. The manner in which the French government discharged this duty was to demand the surrender of the condemned ship in forty-eight hours, to send two men-of-war into the Tagus, and to make a demonstration of hostility by pointedly neglecting to salute the King of Portugal in his own river. Finding that France would not swait the decision of a Portuguese court of not await the decision of a Portuguese court of ustice, the cabinet of Lisbon next proposed to leave the lispute to the arbitration of any neutral power whom France might choose to appoint; and, that being refused, except as to the quantum of damages, the Portuguese government was compelled, under protest, to deliver up the ship condemned for slavetrading by a court of competent jurisdiction mainly on the evidence of the representative of the nation that claims her release; and so

Henceforth we must, however unwillingly, adopt it as Henceforth we must, however unwillingly, adopt it as a matter too clear for dispute, that France will not allow the right of smaller and weaker powers to that shelter and protection which the law of nations has hitherto thrown around them. Justice is for equals—dictation, menace, and, if necessary, force for inferiors in power. The use of a law, and more especially the law of nations, is the protection of the weak against the strong, and for any weaker nation which is so unfortunate as to have a difference with France that protection no longer exists. A second most lamentable result of this affair is that we fear we can no longer count upon France as among those PROPOSALS FOR SHAFTS.

U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION AND WASHINGTON AQUADICT OFFICE.

Washington, September 30th, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the f-airth day of December next, at noon, for furnishing, on the grounds of the Extension of the Capitol, one hundred Shafts for the columns of the exterior portices of that building.

The dimensions are as follows:

One hundred shafts, including the upper torus of the base: each shaft to be twenty-five feet two and one-eighth inches in height from the bottom of said torus to the top of the upper astragal.

The diameter of the torus or bottom piece of shaft to be three feet seven and five-eighths inches; the diameter of the shaft above the base to be three feet, and at the neck below the capital two feet six-and-one-eighth inches; and the diameter of the upper astragal to be two feet eleven-and-even-eighths inches. These are the next dimen fear we can no longer count upon France as among the nations who are bent upon discouraging in every manner the continuance of the slave trade. The power of the Empire has been put forth to shelter a very flagrant violation of what has hitherto been understood to be the policy of France in this respect. It is one thing not to maintain an armed squadron for the purpose of putting down the slave trade, it is another to rescue a vessel duly convicted by the menace of an immediate appeal to arms. There is too much reason to fear that this untoward result of the noble efforts and one-eighth inches; and the diameter of the upper sense in two feet eleven-and-even-eighths inches. These are the nett dimensions of the work when finished.

All the blocks to be exhibled round to dimensions, and to be free from all defects which would make blemishes in the finished columns. The above shafts to be of white American marble, similar in color, grain, and composition to that used in the exterior of the Capitol Extension, which comes from near Lee, Massachmetts.

Every proposal should be accompanied with a block at least one cubic fact in size, as a specimen of the marble offered. This specimen will be submitted to proper chemical and mechanical tests before being accepted for the work.

The proposals should state the time within which the marble will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient securities, for the completion of the work undertaken: said guarantee to be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Autorney, Navy Agent, or some officer of the general government or individual known to the Engineer or Department of War, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. been making for the suppression of the slave trade, will relax the zeal of a power which thus meets with insult and menace in the very quarter from which it had a right to expect countenance and support. Nor is this all. We cannot conceal from ourselves that the manner in which Portugal has been dealt with was caused by a suspicion, utterly unfounded, as we know it to be, that she was actutterly unfounded, as we know it to be, that she was acting in this manner under the peculiar instigation of England. It occurs to us to ask, what part has the English government taken in this transaction? We know our government has not extended to Portugal any material support—has any moral influence been exerted in her favor? Have we interceded for her with our great ally? Have we strengthened her with the assurance of our approbation of the honorable course she has adopted, and promised her that, in case of extremity, we would not forget the duties imposed by our obligations? She has done her duty; we should be glad of some proof that we have not been wanting in ours.

The United States of the Country of the United States of the Marke other arrangements for processing the marble.

Proposals will be received for furnishing the shafts either in single blocks or in blocks of not less than four feet in length, and the number of shafts offered in single blocks or in pieces, respectively, should be stated.

Proposals will be opened in this office at noon of the 4th December next, in the presence of bidders who may choose to be present.

By order of the Secretary of War:

M. C. MEIGS,
Capt. of Engineers,
In charge of U. S. Capitol Extension. FORM OF A GUARANTEE.

To Carr. M. C. Made, U. S. Engineers.

We the undersigned, residents of hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guaranty, in case the foregoing bid of he accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of the said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the work or furnish the articles proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement under which it was made. And in case the said shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer by the said and the next towest bidden.

A II treaties, or any other treaties which may be distasteful to our grand imperial ally? By abandoning the court of Lisbon to the threats of the great dictator of Western I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the bove named guaranters are goed and sufficient.

What would we have? The French Empe premacy in our own channel, and we take it kindly of dential aily," who bullies our best and steadiest friends, and of a "great and enlightened sovereign," who dabbles in slave trading, and sends impudent ultimatums at the cannon's mouth, to those who honestly aid us in the police duty of the high seas. Portugal is outraged and England humiliated; but, at all events, we may hope that we have nearly done with a peculiarly degrading and demoralizing cont.

nal projector and author of the memorial; he was joined by Col. John H. Sherburne in bringing it before Congress

ble land or plateau is there distinctly announced—and it is there first designated as the spot for laying down the telegraphic connexion, as it has since been carried out, seigraphic contexion, as it has since been carried out, &c. The soundings and surveys of Licut. Berryman, in the summer of 1853, more than four years after the me-morial had been published, fully corroborates its posi-tions. A report upon the soundings of Berryman and others was made by Licutenant Maury, under date of 22d of February, 1854. But no personal survey was made by the latter.

whole roads are laid out; and in every direction whole ranges of well constructed teak and bamboo buildings may be seen. A plan has been adopted for supplying the city with water by a canal or embankment leading from the river; and, in order to procure the necessary level, the embankment extends over a distance of sixteen miles. The main channel of the river, which flows toward the scuttered is these miles distant. Amairs. (see senate Journals for the second session of the Thirtieth Congress, page 157, Monday, January 29, 1849. Also, the Journal of the House of Representatives, second session of the Thirtieth Congress, page 337.) [Certified copy of the memorial presented to the Sen-

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

the great extent of public works in progress renders the whole atmosphere of the region exceedingly dusty and unpleasant. The great mass of the population appear in-The memorial of Heratio Hubbell and John Henry Sherburne respectfully sets forth:

That they are desirous of establishing a telegraphic communication between this continent and Europe. Believing this to be practicable, from many substantial reasons, they ask your honorable bodies to appropriate means by which this great project may be successfully carried through. Your memorialists proceed to say that, from many observations which have been made, there is incontestable evidence of the existence of a submarine table land, extending from the banks of Newfoundland, across the Atlantic ocean to the mouth of the Bettish. therefore, be too much to expect that the Burmese should

support—has any moral influence been exerted in her favor? Have we interceded for her with our great ally? Have we strengthened her with the assurance of our approbation of the honomable course she has adopted, and promised her that, in case of extremity, we would not forget the duties imposed by our obligations? She has done her duty; we should be glad of some proof that we have not been wanting in ours.

[From the Liverpool Mercury.]

It is difficult to imagine a deeper humiliation to this country, short of direct insult, or a severer blow to our moral and political influence. If Portugal cannot look to the English government and people for support in any cause whatever? If Portugal is not safe in seizing and condemning French slavers on her own coasts and in her own harbors, what power on earth will henceforth dare to carry out anti-slave-trade reaties, or any other treaties which may be distasteful to our ground invested like. Proceedings and the provised all the provised in the protect if from all molestation; while in the intervals between the buoys the wire, if necessary, would be supported by cork floats attached to it.

Your menorialists at the present time to show, for instance, what precautions would be adopted to prevent the chafing of the wires against the auchorage chains; or the means of diminishing the size of the buoys by sustaining their anchoring chains by lesser buoys or floats throughout the whole length of the chain, &c.; the chief object of your memorialists at present being to direct the attention of Congress to this important subject—as your memorialists are present being to direct the attention of Congress to this important subject—as your memorialists are present being to direct the attention of congress to this important subject—as your memorialists are present being to direct the attention of congress to this important subject—as your memorialists are present being to direct the attention of congress to this important subject—as your memorialists are present being to direct the atte

to a sufficient depth, so as to be clear of all currents moving on the upper surface, and supporting a column of water, while they re-acted on the water, so as to counterbalance the drifting movement of the bnoys.

And this experiment, they pray, may be fully tested; which, should it not succeed, contrary to the firm persuasion of your memorialists, will yet serve to elucidate several important phenomena. Your memorialists advert to the fact that the British government are now about adopting the bold project of carrying the telegraph wire across the Irish channel, and it remains for our government, by their promathers and energy not to al-"Being the first communication of the kind ever received from the American government, and from a functionary of corresponding rank with the sovereign of any of the great European nations, his Majesty was apparently anxious to mark the event as one of unusual interest to his government. The contents of the letter were plain, simple, and straightforward, alluding to the receipt of a Burmese communication from the king, and expressing a hope that there might be no diminution in the sovereignty or dominions of his Majesty, and that the existing friendly relations between America and Burmah might be perpetual. It gave great satisfaction to the whole court."

In a subsequent interview with the missionaries, the king of Burmah intimated a strong wish to have an American consul residing at his capital. He requests that a man might be sent of "talent and good temper," who might, if he chose, engage in mercantile pursuits, and at the same time be a medium of communication between himself and the President of the United States.

The king has encouraged European prochamics and engage in the content of the content of the limited States. government, by their promptness and energy, not to allow themselves to be anticipated in the glorious enterprise of extending a telegraphic communication across

On the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, about eighteen miles from Mitchell, a singular accident happened last night. The middle car got off the track, and crossed a bridge, breaking every tie on the road, and in that condition went a quarter of a mile. No one was hurt, but all were very much frightened. The train was going at the rate of half a mile per minute when the accident occurred, which accounts for the off-of-the-track car being dragged a quarter of a mile before the locomotive could be stopped. It was certainly very singular that this midoragget a quarter of a mile before the locomotive could be stopped. It was certainly very singular that this middle car should thus go along off of the track without displacing the car behind and the car before. Such an accident may never again happen without throwing the whole train off the track, and wounding or killing some-body.—Louiseille Courier, Nov. 9.

TWO CENTS.

[From the Boston Evening Traveller, Nov. 6.]

A friend at the rooms of the American Baptist Mis-sionary Union in this city furnishes the following inter-esting intelligence from Burnah, including the particu-lars of the reception of a letter from the President of the

"Within the period of eight short months a prodigious amount of work has been accomplished here, and with wonder and astonishment a stranger may now behold a new city of about three hundred thousand souls, risen, as

mense suburbs have already sprung into existence, and are destined to be considerably enlarged. "Nothing can be better than the regularity with which

toward the southward, is three miles distant from the city; but half a mile nearer a smaller branch has to be crossed. Countless numbers of carts are hanling bricks crossed. Countless numbers of carts are naming blocks and other building materials in different directions, and

best constituted police forces in the world. It would

These make trips occasionally down to Rangoon when there is sufficient depth of water to enable them to do so

ner of its reception by the Burmese authorities is suf-

he procession was organized in accordance with the usual yle of oriental splendor, comprising mounted horse-ten scated on gilded saddles, a line of fan-bearers dress-

od in flowing white tobes, royal elephants decked with gilded howdahs, and, closing the whole, a crowd of gov-ernment officials, some mounted on ponies, and others walking and attended by their followers, carrying various

The subjoined addresses were delivered on the occsion of the presentation to the President of Ecuador of Mr. Philo White's letters of recall, on the 14th of Sep-

tember, 1858;

Mr. Passidest: The President of the United States, having acceded to my reiterated expressions of a desire to return to my country, has favored me with a letter of recall, and I now have the honor herewith to enclose his autograph despatch amounting that fact to your Excellency. But, placing a high estimate upon the maintenance of the soost friendly relations with Ecuador, the Chief Magistrate of my country has commissioned, as my successor near the government of your Excellency, the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, a gentleman of high reputation for talent and for his pleasing manners, and a most worthy representative of the elder republic of this hemisphere.

The moment has consequently arrived when, in the

hemisphere.

The moment has consequently arrived when, in the performance of my last public act as the diplomatic representative of the United States in this republic, it devolves upon me to take official leave of your Excellency, and of your executive colleagues in this government. And, in the execution of this daty, I am instructed to assure your Excellency of the warm sympathles of the President of the United States in the general welfare and continued prosperity of the sister sovereignty whose political destinies have been so opportunely intrusted to the executive guidance of your Excellency, and to express his anxious desire that those cordial relations which have so long served to keep alive a sentiment of international brotherhood between the two nations may continue through the lapse of ages to shed their ameliorating

tional brotherhood between the two nations may continue through the lapse of ages to shed their ameliorating influence over the fortunes of both countries.

And as regards myself, individually, I can, in all sincerity, declare to your Excellency that my mission in Ecuador has been one of pleasantness, and all my associations, official and personal, with yourself and your colleagues, as well as with your immediate predecessors in this government, have been characterized not alone by a nice observance of those rules of diplomatic intercourse this government, have been characterized not alone by a nice observance of those rules of diplomatic intercourse that are sanctioned by international usage, and which serve to refine the amenities of official life, but, superadded to these, I have constantly experienced a cordiality of greeting and a succession of flattering attentions which assured me I was in the modet of warm-hearted friends, among whom a community of interests and a congeniadity of sentiments constituted us brothers in principle, and sharers in a common heritage of free government.

A severance of relations thus cordial and pleasant, and which have been cemented by years of constant and intimate association with the high functionaries of this government, is an incident in my public career which

government, is an incident in my public career which excites emotions of sincere regret. But a predominating sentiment of the human breast—a yearning after those enjoyments which cluster about that hallowed locality called "Home"—counsels me to return to my country and my kindred, whither beckening comforts allure me, and where my earthly tabernacle may in due senson be mingled with its native dust.

mingled with its native dust.

In yielding to these normal impulses of the heart, however, I cannot bid adieu to Ecuador without bearing most cheerful testimony to the marked success which, in view of all the attendant circumstances, has crowned the labors of the two last administrations of this Republic—abundant evidences of which are seen and felt in the maintehome—while, with one solitary exception, all the other states of homogeneal origin on this continent have been periodically desolated by civil wars and wasted by fraternal bloodshed! And for the very reason that so many of your sister States have been unfortunate thus far in working out the problem of republican government, the administrative ability displayed by your Excellency and your compects of the day, in securing and maintaining for so many consecutive years the inestimable boon of peace and prosperity to your interesting country, stands out in still bolder relief to cheer the hopes of the friends of free institutions everywhere. f the friends of free institutions everywhere.

Praying that the life and the health of your Excellen

"In regard to order, quiet, and the public peace, and city is as free from all rowdyism, public turbulence, and street broils as many of the cities of enlightened Chris-tian nations, if not freer. It is as creditable to the people as to the government that it is so. Of course there are thieves here, as in all other countries in the world. The or may long be preserved to win new titles as the bene-factor of your country, and to enjoy the plaudits of your people, I beg to tender to your Excellency the homage of my highest regard and most distinguished consideration. pockets of ladies and gentlemen are picked every day in the streets of London under the very eyes of one of the

Quiro, September 14, 1858.

H. E. Mr. Philo White:

Six: The friendly and benevolent sentiments entertained by your Excellency towards the people and government of Ecuador, and which have been so kindly expressed in the communication you have been pleased to address to me, have inspired me with the liveliest emotions of satisfaction. Yet it is with sincere and profound regret I learn, through the same medium, that, in accordance with your reiterated requests, the government of the American Union has relieved you from the charge of the legation of the United States in Ecuador, which fact is confirmed by the autograph letter you enclose me from the President of the United States.

The circumspection, the zeal and prudence, with which your Excellency has filled the mission of drawing still closer the ties of brotherhood which exist between Ecuador and the great republic of the North, have served to H. E. Mr. PHILO WHITE: All who wish can come up as passengers in them, and I believe no charge is made for the passage. Besides, a regular communication is kept up with Rangoon by 'Dak boat,' and all letters and papers are conveyed for the community free of expense. A boat leaves about once in

in from twenty-two to twenty-five days. As may be supposed, this arrangement is a great favor and public convenience to all classes of foreigners residing in this dor and the great republic of the North, have served to country a friendly communication, desiring friendship and comity, to the President of the United States. The com-munication was responded to by our government in fit-ting terms, and in due time arrived in Burmah. The render equally pleasant and advantageous the intercourse between your Excellency and the Ecuadorian government. The severance of relations thus mutually agreeable has caused the profoundest regret among the members of this cabinet, as well as the citizens of Ecuador in general, who cames, as well as the citizens of Ecuador in gene cherish the sincerest esteem for the high qualities ble deportment of your Excellency; and they now the event which deprives Ecuador of your frank dent co-operation in maintaining, unimpaired, cable relations which so happily exist between manner of its reception by the Burmese authorities is sufficiently unique and interesting.

"The letter from the President of the United States to the address of his Majesty, the King of Burmah, brought to this country by Mr. Kincaid, was received with every demonstration of respect and honor. Expressly for its reception, a royal zayat, or 'thauday,' was built at the lower end of the city; and on the day of its delivery into the hands of the Burman officers who were appointed to receive it, a long and imposing procession was formed to convey it a distance of five miles into the royal city.

The procession was organized in accordance with the usual

And I trust that you will, acting for the last time as the organ of the two governments, be pleased to assure his Excellency, the President of the United States, of the sentiments of high esteem and exalted appreciation which I cherish for him, and my fervent aspirations for the increasing prosperity of the enlightened and power-ful nation which had the sagacity and good fortune to confide its political destinies to one of the wisest and most illustrious of its statesmen.

most illustrious of its statesmen.

And for yourself, accept my grateful homage, which I offer in the name of the Ecuadorian nation as well as for myself individually, for the exemplary course you have pursued in your public capacity and for the kindly sentiments you have expressed in our behalf. Desiring that you may enjoy length of years, and a prosperous and happy career, I beg to repeat to you the assurance of the sincer regard with which I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

FRANCISCO ROBLES.

EXTRAORDINARY MEMORY OF SHIEL, THE IRISH ORATOR

Shiel, the celebrated Irish orator, was endowed with an extraordinary verbal memory. His mode of preparing his speeches was altogether singular. In the O'Connell case in 1843 he recited his speech to the London reporters beforehand. "Great was the disappointment of the reporters," says his biographer, "at being told that, although he had the speech in his head, nothing but a few memoranda existed on paper. Far greater was their surprise when he undertook to speak it for them by anticipation. With his hands wrapped in flamnel, he kept slowly moving up and down the room, repeating with great rapidity, and occasionally with his wonted vehemence of intonation, passage after passage, and paragraph after paragraph; then, wearfed with the strange and irksome effort, he would lay himself down upon a sofa, and, after a short pause, recommence his expostulation with the jury, his allusions to the bench, and his sarcastic apostrophes to the counsel for the Crown. On he went, with but brief interruptions, and few pauses to correct or alter, until the whole was finished, and had been accurately noted down. Written out with care, it was sent to the printer, and, at the momont when he arose to speak in court, printed copies were in the hands of those who had faithfully rendered his ideas previously. As he proceeded, they were thus enabled to mark easy and rapidly any slight variations of phrascology; but these, for the most part, were so few and trivial as to cause little delay in the correction of the proofs.

A cattle train on the Grand Trunk Railroad ran off the track on Monday, near Gloucester, Maine, killing Mr. Hazleton, the engineer, and slaughtering a large number of cattle.

Lisbon to the threats of the great dictator of Western Europe, we forfeit the respect and confidence of all the secondary States of the continent. We tell them as plainly as actions can speak, that their only prudent course is to shape their policy so as to please France, and leave us entirely out of the question. We give them fair warning that our alliance is valueless, and that it is safer to break faith with England than to wound the pride of the French Emperor. The lesson which this affair teaches to the world is, that the lesser States of Europe will do well not to trust our friendship, and that the great powers risk nothing by defying our enmity.

The insult is not unmerited. We have courted and invited it. What would we have? The French Emperor.

premacy in our own channel, and we take it kindly of him. He makes us spend millions per annum on ships, fortifications, and militia, and we call him our confidential ally. He completes a magnificent war arsenal right opposite to our coasts, and our own Queen goes over to felicitate him on the marvellous perfection of his facilities for invading her dominions. Is it conceivable that this man can respect or fear us? What can he will be shaded the ship of the statement of despicably servile? What could he infer from all the flummery and humbug of the Cherbourg "international festival" but that the one paramount object of English statesmen is to make things pleasant with the master of 500,000 bayonets and of a war fleet nearly equalling our own? How could we dream that after that piece of funkeyism he would respect the rights of our feeble ally, shrink from wounding our philanthropic sensitiveness, or hesitate to thwart our most cherished national policy? We have got what we have deserved and worked for. We can only hope that the lesson will suffice us. Perhaps we have now protty well heard the last of a "confi-OF NEW YORK
Net-aussis February I, 1858, \$4,685,908 95. Secured in State
sonds and mortganges of first class.
Frederick S. Winston, president. Issue Abbott, secretary.
A. Y. P. Garnett, M. D., examining physican, 458 Ninth street.
Frederick S. Winston, president. Issue Abbott, secretary.
A. Y. P. Garnett, M. D., examining physican, 458 Ninth street.

CHARLES DS SELJEN, Agent,
June 22—dem.

part with it, before it is effaced for a time by the torrent sees on a point of honor and of public duty. If they of events that is rushing past us, we must briefly recapitulate its details in order to bequeath to our readers a clear idea of a transaction which we may reasonably expect to reappear in its results before any long time has been suffered to elapse.

The French government obtained from Portugal permission to carry negro emigrants to the island of Reumon if not, not."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

new city of about three hundred thousand souls, risen, as it were, out of the ground.

"A little over a year since the site of the present city was one succession of verdant fields, yielding a rich and fruitful harvest of grain for the immense population of the neighboring city and villages. A wall of earth, about sixteen feet high and twenty feet deep, and spreading over a surface of two miles, has been raised up as a defensive work. The city is laid out in the figure of a square, with a temporary palace in the centre, and the streets, which are over a hundred feet broad, run at right angles. Along the sides of the streets have been cut nar-The subjoined memorial was presented to Congress, as stated in its heading, upon the 29th of January, 1849. It contains the first developed plan ever promulgated for a telegraphic communication across the Atlantic ocean Horatio Hubbell, a citizen of Philadelphia, was its origi-

streets, which are over a hundred feet broad, run at right angles. Along the sides of the streets have been cut narrow channels for conducting a stream of water, which is a great improvement over the late city. Rows of trees have yet to be planted, and efforts are being made to macadamize some of the public thoroughfares.

"The houses present considerable uniformity, not only in the materials of which they are constructed, but in style of building and size. The King, Princes, and no blemen are all living within the walls, and all appear to have spacious premises. The new values is rapidly going and the public.

The memorial speaks for itself—the existence of a tahave spacious premises. The new palace is rapidly going up, and around it is a brick wall, six feet thick. All the foreigners reside on the west side of the city, and the domesticated Chinese population on the south.

"As soon as possible it is the intention of the government to complete the digging of a deep trench outside of the city walls, and to face the walls themselves with a strong brick-work. On the four sides of the city improve about its property of the city in the control of the city in the control of the city in the control of the city in t

by the latter.

The following memorial was presented to the Senate of the United States by the Vice President, Hon. George M. Dallas, at the session of 1849, (XXXth Congress,) and to the House of Representatives by the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll. In the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Commutere; in the House, to the Committee on Naval Affairs. (See Senate Journals for the second session of the

The memorial of Horatio Hubbell and John Henry

ble land, extending from the banks of Newfoundland, across the Atlantic ocean, to the mouth of the British channel. This is proved by the altered color of the sea water, which has a different appearance in unfathomable places from what it has in shallow spots. This, combined with the volcanic construction of Iceland and the Azores, and the situation of that portion of the ocean that lies between both these volcanic groups, has led to the conclusion that there has been a lifting up of the bottom of the sea, through the agency of a Plutonic power, and that the bottom thus elevated appears to be cut through in many places by deep water channels. The appearance of Meduse, Polypi, and other marine creatures seen upon the edge of the discolored water, strengthens this opinion. Your memorialists propose that these suggestions ten days, and, pushing along rapidly as it does, reaches its destination at Rangoon in eight days. It remains there about three days, and returns to the capital again ion. Your memorialists propose that these suggestions should be further investigated, and that for this purpose they be furnished with a vessel, by a resolution of your honorable bodies, in order to make the necessary surveys and soundings. They also ask, if such shall be found to exist across the Atlantic ocean, that they be furnished by the United States covernment with the nefurnished by the United States government with the ne cessary buoys, and the chains and anchors, in order to station the said buoys at the necessary distances across the ocean, in order to establish a line of communication. The distance from Cape Race, in Newfoundland, to the headlands of Dingle Bay, in Ireland, being about 1,900 statute miles, it would take only three hundred and cighty buoys to have a buoy anchored every five miles the whole distance; while it is probable that a buoy at every ten miles distance would be sufficient—in which case one hundred and ninety buoys would be enough. To these buoys a coated telegraphic wire would be attached, and sunk at such distance under water as would protect it from all molestation; while in the intervals between the buoys the wire, if necessary would be sur-

walking and attended by their followers, carrying various umbrellas and utensils.

"The chief magistrate's letter was opened at the zhootau, or royal court of the kingdom, by order of a woondouk, or under secretary of State, where it was translated into Burneses by the kullowoon, who is an Armenian. In the evening it was presented by the woongyee, or great min-ister of State, to his majesty, who was very much pleased

All of which is respectfully submitted by your mem-rialists, HORATIO HUBBELL,

True copy: Y. P. PAGE,
Clerk in Office Sec'y Senate U. S. JANUARY 15, 1857.

States.

The king has encouraged European mechanics and engineers to make their home in his capital. He has recently purchased and set up a steam engine, by which pumps are worked for the irrigation of the fields.

The expectations which the king of Burmah may cherish of benefit to be derived from intercourse with the United States are wholly gratuitous, inasmuch as he cannot possibly carry on any trade with this country. By the last treaty made with the British government the latter obtained territory which includes all the lower part of the Irrawall, completely cutting off the king of Burmah from the sea-coast, and from commercial intercourse with all foreign nations. He cannot export a pound of rice nor import a gross of American screws without the permission of the British government.

There were twelve deaths from yellow fever at New The deaths from yellow fever at Charleston during the Orleans on the 7th instant. There was a frost at New Orleans on the morning of the 7th.